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President KIM IL SUNG Sends Message of Greetings to Chinese Leaders

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Mar. 6 sent a message of greetings to Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying on the successful conclusion of the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the appointment of the former as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the election of the latter as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message of greetings reads:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest congratulations to you upon the successful conclusion of the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the election of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, is realising the stability and unity of the country and energetically leading the entire Chinese people to a new long march by brilliantly applying the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The decision on the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the election of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at the recent session are a vivid expression of the entire Chinese people's deep respect to and trust in you.

The First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress which carried great historic significance in the political life of the Chinese people was a session of victory and unity which reviewed the brilliant victory won in exposing and crushing the "gang of four" and called the Chinese people who have entered a new stage of development in the socialist construction to the continued revolution and continued advance.

Firmly convinced that the unbreakable militant friendship and unity forged in blood between the two peoples of Korea and China in the protracted and arduous struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism will continue to grow in strength and develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people brilliant victory in the struggle for building China into a powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology within this century under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, upholding the line put forward at the Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

'Team Spirit' Simulates 2nd Korean War

Socialist Press Flays

Foreign papers denounced the ever largest provocative joint military exercise of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, "Team Spirit '78."

HSINHUA

Hsinhua News Agency, Mar. 7, said that the current "joint military exercise" is the biggest military manoeuvres ever staged by the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It continued:

The stationing of U.S. troops in south Korea is the root cause of aggravated tension in Korea and the main obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. Under the pressure of the Korean people's valiant struggle and world people and public opinion, the U.S. Government expressed last year its willingness to withdraw its land units and nuclear weapons from south Korea within the coming four or five years. But, while talking profusely about the military "withdrawal," the U.S. Government promised to provide huge "military aid" to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The current joint military exercise is an important step made by the United States to introduce large amounts of military equipment into south Korea and give the Pak Jung Hi clique another shot in the arm, it added.

So the U.S. "withdrawal of troops" is but a cloak to cover up its intensified arms expansion in the Korean Peninsula, it noted.

TASS

The Tass News Agency, Mar. 7, said:

With the decision to stage the war exercise of largest scale ever since the ceasefire on the Korean Peninsula, the United States totally negated its own call for the relaxation of tension. As clear to everyone, the military exercise of such scale on this very touchy spot in Asia is tantamount to fanning the flame.

The militaristic demonstration staged at a time when the United States is displaying its determination to arm the south Korean "regime" with latest weapons encourages the U.S. stooges in Seoul to a new military adventure against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it pointed out.

Such military demonstration at a time when the DPRK Government is striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country cannot be construed otherwise than a challenge to the Korean people and all the peace-loving forces supporting their just struggle and a grave violation of peace in Asia and the world, it stressed.

NHAN DAN

The Vietnamese paper "Nhan Dan," Mar. 7, said the "joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise" comes in the wake of a series of joint military manoeuvres between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

Noting that the "Team Spirit '78" military exercise is a gross provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper continued:

By "modernising" the south Korean army, sending more aircraft, weapons and other military equipment to south Korea, delaying the withdrawal of U.S. occupationist troops and setting up the "joint south Korea-U.S. command" the United States is obviously plotting to step by step expedite its Pacific strategy.

By stalling on a troop withdrawal from south Korea, by its provocations against the DPRK, and by its increasingly large military exercises, U.S. imperialism has shown that it is pursuing a new strategy in the post-Vietnam era. The Korean people's peaceful national reunification is being obstructed and peace and security in Notheast Asia are being put at risk.

RUDE PRAVO

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo", Mar. 4, noted that the joint military exercise of the south Korean puppet army and U.S. forces is a provocative act of the United States.

The paper said:

This provocative act is directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is also aimed at frightening the south Korean people who want to reunify the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

The "reduction" of armed forces on the Korean Peninsula is nothing but a trick seeking external effect; it totally contradicts the actual deeds.

This is the habitual method of the U.S. Government, it disclosed.

Int'l Liaison Com. Appeals

In a statement issued on Mar. 2 in denunciation of the provocative exercise, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea appealed to all the committees for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification that the joint exercise is conducted with the participation of the U.S. troops stationed in Japan and with the bases in Japan as the relay centers. This shows that the principle of "prior consultation" much vaunted by the government is totally invalid and, in actuality, the U.S. troops present in Japan would make free sorties and go into a direct military action in an "emergency in Korea."

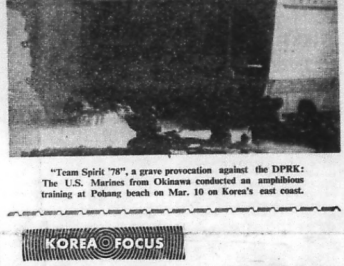
Secondly, this exercise, though dubbed "joint U.S.-south Korea military exercise," is, in fact, a joint U.S.-Japan-south Korea military exercise. It is a new revelation of the fact that a system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration is in the making.

As many as 118 prominent Japanese scholars and intellectuals, including Eguchi Bokuro, member of the Japan Science Council, on Mar. 6 called a press conference and made public a joint statement demanding an immediate stop to the "south Korea-U.S. joint exercise."

Publishing the joint statement, its authors pointed out that the "joint military exercise" poses a serious danger when viewed from the standpoint of the Japanese people, too, and declared that it could never be tolerated as it was aimed at the permanent division of Korea and further increase of tension in Asia.

What attracts our attention in the military exercise is, first of all, that it is fraught with nuclear threat, the joint statement said.

The Japan Peace Committee, the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity conducted street propaganda against the "joint military exercise" in front of the Shibuya railway station, Tokyo, on Mar. 3.



"Team Spirit '78", a grave provocation against the DPRK: The U.S. Marines from Okinawa conducted an amphibious training at Pohang beach on Mar. 10 on Korea's east coast.

KOREA FOCUS

Military Sales to S. Korea And Nat'l Interests of US

In his annual defense report U.S. Secretary Defense Harold Brown said on Feb. 22 that a key to successful withdrawals of U.S. troops from south Korea was in American assistance intended to eliminate the weak points of the south Korean forces before their completion. In another development he told a House subcommittee on national security March 1 that the United States would have to provide annually at least $275 million in foreign military sales credits to south Korea for the next several years in order to help modernize the south Korean armed forces.

The words "assistance" and "credits" sound like "acts of grace," but they are definitely like hawking weapons.

Crafty Hawking

Since the Nixon doctrine was set forth, military grants to south Korea under the MAP had decreased every year before they were terminated in September, 1977. In its report the then Ford Administration asked for congressional approval of the FY 1977 assistance to south Korea, including the final grants. The report noted: since the Korean War south Korea received $40.4 billion in aid and the commitment of huge numbers of personnel; the war cost $18 billion; the O&M costs of the U.S. troops in south Korea amounted to $12.2 billion 1950-76; grants to Seoul totaled $4 billion; and the economic aid reached $6.2 billion. It stressed that it was essential to the pursuit of the national interests of the U.S. that the U.S. continued to provide funds, manpower and weapons to south Korea for the last 25 years. In other words, the report confessed that aid was given not for the sake of south Korea but for the sake of the United States.

Credits and assistance as offered to facilitate the sales of U.S.-made weapons serve the national interests of the U.S. and contribute to the security of the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi junta. Obviously, they are no good for the south Korean people at large. They have to be repaid at a per annum interest of 8 per cent at the expense of the south Korean taxpayers. They are entirely unwanted for them.

The American Senate approved the afore-mentioned FY 1977 aid bill with an attached resolution which puts the annual ceiling of foreign military sales at $9 billion and forbids security aid to those regimes which continue to violate internationally accepted human rights. It is mystifying to know that the human rights-championing Carter Administration is overtly violating this congressional resolution.

In recent years the worldwide military sales have sharply increased as evidenced in the rise of the figure from $300 million in 1952 to $20 billion in 1975. American military sales totaled $11.2 billion for FY 1977 and are expected to grow to $13.2 billion for FY 1978, or a half of the worldwide sales of weapons. Weapons are being hawked to south Korea in the form of "obliging assistance," in contravention of the congressional ban.

In FY 1977 and 78, the U.S. diverted from its state budget an annual $275 million in military sales credits to Seoul. Washington plans to provide the same level of credits every year by FY 1981.

Under Pretext of 'Compensatory Measures'

As a result of the "five-year plan for the modernization" of the south Korean army begun in 1971, south Korea acquired 500-800 tanks for its ground army, got 200 Nike Hercules, 100 Honest John missiles from the U.S. forces in south Korea, equipped its navy with new destroyers and replaced all its air force F86's F5A's. The "five-year force improvement plan" launched in 1976 envisages an extensive arms buildup at a total cost of $5 billion.

According to U.S. government sources, during FY 1979 south Korea will receive vast quantities of weapons in addition to the transfer of $800 million worth of weapons in the inventory of the U.S. forces in south Korea: anti-tank Tow missiles, parts of M48 tanks, additional Hawk missiles, air-defense command control equipment, F4 fighter-bombers, ammunition and anti-shipping Harpoon missiles.

The Americans are making huge profits from foreign military sales whereby they are interfering with the domestic affairs of the recipient countries in such a way as to meet their political and diplomatic policy needs. It must be noted with great alarm that the foreign military sales of the U.S. are adding to the arms race and the local tensions and disputes in all parts of the world. The U.S. defense report lists three high-risk trouble areas topped by Western Europe, followed by Mideast and then by Northeast Asia. Is it a mere coincidence that this order is the same as the priority order of foreign military sales?

DPRK Missions Continue Afro-Asian Tours

A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul continued a trans-Africa trip. The transcontinental visit started from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the southernmost country on the Arabian Peninsula. And the delegation had visited the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world situated off the east cost of Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

The DPRK delegation arrived in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, on Feb. 20 after a visit to Zambia.

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on the following day.

He conveyed President Kim Il Sung's personal letter to the Mozambican president.

Saying that the Mozambican people regard as their own struggle the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, President Machel declared that the Mozambican people are firmly standing on the same front with the Korean people.

Emphasizing, "There is for us only one Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," he said that the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists must be frustrated.

Talks were held on Feb. 20 at the Maputo provincial government office between the party and government delegations of Korea and Mozambique. On the same day evening, a banquet was arranged for the DPRK delegation. A welcome meeting was held on Feb. 23 in Gaza Province.

MADAGASCAR

The DPRK delegation arrived in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, on Feb. 25 from Mozambique.

Talks were held on Feb. 27 between the Korean delegation and its Malagasy counterpart. On the same day Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijanona hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation.

About 10,000 citizens gathered on Mar. 1 in Tamatave to welcome the Korean delegation.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul on Mar. 3 paid a call on Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka. A personal letter of President Kim Il Sung was conveyed to the Malagasy president.

He strongly denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists. Saying that Madagascar would struggle against it, he expressed her immovable stand to always remain firm on the side of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The DPRK party and government delegation left Madagascar on Mar. 4 for Tanzania.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

A DPRK government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi visited the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe from Feb. 22 to 26.

During the visit, the delegation was met by President Manuel Pinto Da Costa. He affirmed that the people of Sao Tome and Principe had opposed the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets and actively supported the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the reunification of the country and would do so in the future, too.

Chong Jun Gi also called on the prime minister. Talks were held between the government delegations of the two countries.

ANGOLA

Chong Jun Gi and his party visited the People's Republic of Angola as a WPK delegation from Feb. 26 to Mar. 1.

Talks were held on Mar. 1 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and the delegation of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labour Party headed by Lopo Do Nascimento, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the party and Prime Minister of Angola.

The delegation returned to Pyongyang on Mar. 7 after a visit to Mali, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola.

NEPAL

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk arrived in Katmandu on Mar. 3.

Upon its arrival, Kang Ryang Uk and his party paid a courtesy call on Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista. On the same day, talks were held between the government delegations of the two countries.

That day the Nepalese prime minister hosted a banquet in honour of the DPRK delegation. In his speech at the banquet, he declared: "We have always supported the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully without any interference from outside. We will respect and continue to support the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification in the future, too."

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk called at Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and conveyed President Kim Il Sung's personal letter to the king.

The delegation on Mar. 8 left Katmandu for home.

MALAYSIA

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae arrived in Malaysia on Feb. 28 after a visit to Burma.

The vice-premier called on Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn on Mar. 2. The prime minister expressed the hope that Korea would be reunified into one in a peaceful way. The cooperation between the two countries should be strengthened for the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, he added. That day Kong Jin Tae met the Malaysian foreign minister.

Talks were held on Mar. 4 between Kong Jin Tae and his Malaysian counterpart Mahathir Bin Mohamed.

SINGAPORE

The Korean delegation returned home on Mar. 10 after winding up its last leg in Singapore. (KCNA)

Emissaries to Romania, Gabon

Comrade Kim Yong Nam left Pyongyang on Mar. 5 by special plane for a visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Li Chang Son left Pyongyang on Mar. 9 by plane for a visit to Gabon as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

Japanese Public Protests

In protest against the ominous joint maneuver "Team Spirit '78," the Japan Socialist Party published on Mar. 2 a statement signed by Tatebayashi Chisato, Director of the National Movement Department.

It said:

The "Team Spirit '78," a U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise, is one simulating a second Korean war. Being a new military adventure directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement, it is a grave provocation against peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and peace in Japan and Asia. Our party resolutely opposes it.

Particularly noteworthy is, firstly, that the joint exercise is conducted with the participation of the U.S. troops stationed in Japan and with the bases in Japan as the relay centers. This shows that the principle of "prior consultation" much vaunted by the government is totally invalid and, in actuality, the U.S. troops present in Japan would make free sorties and go into a direct military action in an "emergency in Korea."

Secondly, this exercise, though dubbed "joint U.S.-south Korea military exercise," is, in fact, a joint U.S.-Japan-south Korea military exercise. It is a new revelation of the fact that a system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration is in the making.

As many as 118 prominent Japanese scholars and intellectuals, including Eguchi Bokuro, member of the Japan Science Council, on Mar. 6 called a press conference and made public a joint statement demanding an immediate stop to the "south Korea-U.S. joint exercise."

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What attracts our attention in the military exercise is, first of all, that it is fraught with nuclear threat, the joint statement said.

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Paris Colloquy on Human Rights in S. Korea

A colloquy on the violations of human rights in south Korea and the national unity of the Korean people was held on February 11 in Paris under the sponsorship of the branch of scientists and university men under the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The colloquy was attended by Communist Senator of France Andre Aubry, Chairman of the French action committee and Mayor of Antony; Senator and Professor Philippe Machefer, member of the bureau of the action committee and member of the Guidance Committee of the Socialist Party of France; historian Robert Opetit, member of the French action committee and member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France; Professor Robert Charvin, secretary general of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and dean of the law faculty of Nice University; Madame Helene Langevin Joliot-Curie, President of the National Institute of Scientific Research Workers of France; Professor Jean Suret Canal, Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Guy Dupre, secretary general of the National Union of Scientific Research Workers of the French General Confederation of Trade Unions and secretary general of the French action committee; Jean Dory, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Lavigne Pierre, Chairman of the French Association of Democratic Lawyers and Professor at Paris University No. 1; and other professors, doctors, lecturers and researchers at many universities and scientific research organs and American and Japanese postgraduates studying at French universities.

Paulette Pierson, lecturer of Brussels University, Belgium, also attended the colloquy.

French news agency and newspaper reporters were also present there.

Andre Aubry made an opening address at the colloquy. Then reports were made under the titles "On the History and Development of Korea," "On the Suppression of Human Rights in South Korea" and "On the Division of Korea, Imperialist Manoeuvres, National Unity and Reunification Problem."

The reports were followed by speeches.

The speakers bitterly denounced the south Korean authorities for totally obliterating even the elementary democratic freedom and rights and wantonly violating human rights and strongly protested against the unjust encouragement of the United States and Japan to their fascist acts.

It is entirely due to the illegal occupation of south Korea by the United States that the reunification of Korea has not been achieved, they stressed.

They sharply branded the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. Japanese and south Korean authorities as a wanton violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the Korean nation.

The attendants of the colloquy strongly demanded that the United States renounce the "two Koreas" policy and totally and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all its troops, nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons.

They resolutely rejected all the "two Koreas" plots of the splittists, such as "cross recognition argument" and "simultaneous UN membership argument."

The colloquy unanimously adopted an appeal to scientists and university men and intellectuals of France. It also adopted a letter to the U.S. president, which demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, and a letter to the south Korean authorities, which demanded an immediate end to the violations of human rights in south Korea and the prompt release of the detained patriots.

(The appeal on page 4)

Women Workers Disrupt 'Labor Day Ceremony'

Photo shows a woman worker singing a protest song while being taken away in a police van.

About 30 south Korean women textile workers disrupted a "labour day ceremony" sponsored by the "government"-subsidized "Federation of Korean Trade Unions."

Present at the ceremony held at the Changchung municipal gymnasium in Seoul on Mar. 10 were 8,000 workers and "government" officials including "premier" Choi Kyu Ha.

When federation president Pae Sang Ho addressed the attendants, among them the 30 women workers in seats of the Tongil Textile Co. began shouting, "Down with progovernment labour leaders!"

Police hurried to surround the girls and took them away from the gymnasium. Police vans awaited outside. Walked off by police, the undaunted girls sang "We Shall Overcome."

On the same day evening, a prayer meeting was held at the Seoul Christian Hall by Protestants and Catholics, in protest against Pak "regime's" labour policy.

The dissident Christians adopted a "1978 declaration for workers' human rights."

Engineering Industry:

50,000 Machine Tools to Be Produced

The Democratic People's Republic of Koren unveiled the Second Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy (1978-84) at the 1st Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held in December last.

The targets of this new long-term plan is to produce 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain; and reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

Their successful fulfilment depends largely on the engineering industry, which is the heart of all the industry and the basis of technological progress.

Major targets of the engineering industry in the new long-term plan are as follows:

To produce 50,000 machine tools, to increase the output of large capacity power generating equipment needed for the building of large power bases, such as 220-ton boilers, 50,000-kva turbines and generators for hydro- and thermo-power generation, to lay the foundation for the production of 100,000-kva turbines and generators as complete sets;

To raise the output of 300-h.p. bulldozers 6 times, 4-cubic-metre excavator 3.3 times and multi-purpose excavating machines 6.3 times, to increase the output of "Chaju-ho"-model lorries 5 times and "Konsol-ho"-model lorries 6 times, to produce 45,000 tractors and various types of farm machines including rice-seedling pullers and transplanters, and rice harvester combines, to build many large cargo ships, such as 20,000-ton, 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton freighters; fishing boats including 20,000-ton factory ships, refrigerator ships and 1,750-ton stern trawlers.

The engineering industry is going to produce better-performance machines, with the extensive introduction of automation and semi-automation.

Prior to the advancement of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a national meeting of activists in the domain of the engineering industry was held in Pyongyang for two days, August 19 and 20 last year, where President Kim Il Sung reiterated the particular importance of the engineering industry in carrying out a new Seven-Year Plan in accordance with the principle of self-reliance.

The DPRK now manufactures by its own strength modern machines from large and small, various types of lorries including 25 tons, 5 ton, 10 ton and 25 ton class lorries, various tractors suitable to the conditions of its arable land to electric locomotives, diesel engines, various kinds of freight cars, various types of large excavators, sinkes drills, large, medium and small bulldozers. And the country also makes various kinds of electric motors, compressors and refrigerators, and 100,000-kva large transformers and 3,000-h.p. ship engines to meet the internal demands.

The DPRK also produces blasting furnaces, coking batteries, revolving furnaces, sintering furnaces, electric hearths, rolling machines, generating equipment and machines needed for light industry, building materials industry, construction, fisheries and agriculture by its own efforts.

The DPRK is exporting plant facilities to many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and engineering products reach more than 80 countries.

It was revealed at the 1st Session of the 6th SPA that the DPRK produced 30,000 machine tools in slightly over a year after the launching of the Six-Year Plan. The capacity of tracter production reached more than 30,000 units, while production capacity of lorries increased radically.

In the same period, the DPRK produced great numbers of modern excavation equipment as 5,000-meter drills, 300-h.p. bulldozers and 10-cubic-metre heavy excavators, such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers, and many other kinds of heavy-duty machines and equipment such as 20-metre lathes, 18-metre turning lathes, 60-ton freight cars, "Kumsong"-model diesel locomotives, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines. It also turned out and supplied complete sets of plants for numerous modern factories and enterprises including the equipment for metallurgical, chemical, cement and light industry factories.

In 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, the country scored great results in the production of machine tools, the main factor of the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution. The workers of the Cholima Huichon Machine-tool Plant undertook to refashion their equipment and automated production processes. By doing so, they surpassed the annual production level of 10,000 machine tools.

The Kusong Machin-tool Plant and the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant also brought about a great increase in the production of machine tools.

In the same year a great change was brought about also in the production of tractors and automobiles as a result that the material and technical foundations of the tractor and automobile factories were further strengthened.

In 1972, great importance was attached to producing heavy machines and various equipment and materials for the mechanization of coal and ore mines.

Through the introduction of large-size, modern and high-speed cutting

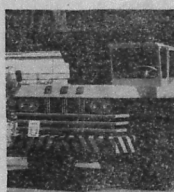


Photo shows a part of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant in North Pyongan Province.

equipment at the Anju Combined Coal Mine, the Hakpo and Aoji coal mines and other bituminous coal mines, nearly all the production processes from tunnelling to coal cutting and transportation were mechanized in the Six-Year Plan.

In 1973, the DPRK built the Kumsong Tractor Plant into a modern large-scale plant in a very short period and produced tractors in great numbers and sent them to the rural districts.

This raised the number of per 100 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare,) of arable land to 2-2.5 and to 3-4 in the plain areas.

The workers and technicians of the Sungri General Automobile Plant successfully attained the targets of this year's automobile production.

In 1974, the country built a bearing plant, small-size electron tube plant, small-size electric motor plant and other new machine plants.

Photo shows a 27-ton-capacity "Konsol-ho"-model lorry.

Nonferrous Metallurgical Industry:

1 Mil. Ton Output Expected

Nonferrous metals such as copper, lead, zinc and aluminum are essential for industries.

The 1st Session of the 6th SPA held last December set the task to attain one million ton output of nonferrous metals during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In order to carry through this task, on the basis of successes achieved during the 6-Year Plan (1971-76), rich and varied natural resources of the country should be explored and effectively used; new industrial branches should be created.

The mining industry plays a key role in establishing independent sources of raw materials.

Major efforts are made to develop Tanchon area mines including the Tokchon mine, a leading nonferrous metal ore production centre. Reconstruction and expansion of the existing mines are being undertaken and new large-scale and medium- and small-scale mines developed.

A vigorous technical revolution is currently being launched, with priority being given to the geological surveys and to tunnelling and earth-scraping; high-speed tunnelling methods are being widely introduced.

Scientific methods of exploration and dressing are being applied in such a way to fit with the specific features of the country, the quality and variety of ores and geological features.

The following steps are also being sought: 1) to readjust and reinforce the existing smelting plants and construct new modern smelteries; 2) largely increase the output of aluminum with the use of domestic raw materials and expand the production of rare and pure metals to meet the demands of the fast-developing software industries, including electronics.

Korea is famous for its gold mines. According to a 1939 survey, gold mines occupied 64 percent of 6,513 mines in Korea. The Unsan mine in North Pyongan Prov. is a main gold mine. Korea is among the six largest gold producers in the world. (source: George M. McCune, "Gold Mining Industry," *The Voice of Korea* 111, 72, Nov. 30, 1946, p.l)

As copper mines, Kapsan (Ryanggang Prov.,) Fuchang (Chagang Prov.) and Tanchon (South Hamgyong Prov.) are well-known.

The Komdok mine (South Hamgyong Prov.) accounted for 50 percent of the whole lead and zinc deposits. Kapsan (Chagang Prov.) and Sunchang (South Pyongan Prov.) mines are promising lead and zinc producers.

Major tungsten deposits are located in Shinpyong (North Hwanghae Prov.), North Hamgyong Prov., Kangwon Prov. and North Hwanghae Prov. are also famous for their molybdenum deposits.

Preserves of light metals are bountiful. More than 3.6 billion tons are discovered in North Hamgyong Prov., centering on the Machongryong range.

It is since the 1st 7-Year Plan (1961-70) that output increased markedly of various rolling goods, alloys and rare metals.

The 1st 7-Year Plan called for expansion of the capacity of existing smelteries and building of rolling mills for nonferrous metals, to meet the growing demands.

In 1962, a new rolling mill with the capacity of 12,000 tons was built. The Pyongyang electric wire plant started its operation. Its annual capacity is 12,000 tons. In 1963 the following projects were completed: a dressing plant with the capacity of 280,000 tons at the Mandol mine (copper); to the increase of the capacity of Puyun mine (nickel) to 140,000 tons.

In 1964 a separater silver sulfide shop with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons was established at the Hamhun mine (copper and silver); and a new dressing plant was attached to the Puyun nickel mine with the annual capacity of 280,000 tons; pits were newly opened at the Holtong mine (copper, lead, zinc and gold) and a dressing plant with the Mandok mine with the annual capacity of 560,000 tons was also completed.

In 1965, the expansion construction of many dressing plants were started. Among them were: dressing plants of the Komdok mine (zinc and lead,) the Rakyon mine (zinc and lead) and Kyongsu mine; construction of the Tanchon synthetic dressing plant.

In the same year much progress was made in the construction of the second wurtzite furnace of the second rolling division of the Nampo smeltery.

In 1967 the plate shop was attached to the same division, which had great significance in the effort to meet the daily increasing demand in every domain of the national economy.

Thus, a complete system of nonferrous production was established.

The 10-point political program of the DPRK Government issued in December in 1967 stressed: "Nonferrous metallurgy should be developed further in order to put out various nonferrous metals and rare metals in greater quantities. The proportion of finished products should be raised in the production of nonferrous metals, through extensive nonferrous metal rolling, and work should be briskly carried forward to build up the base of our light metal production."

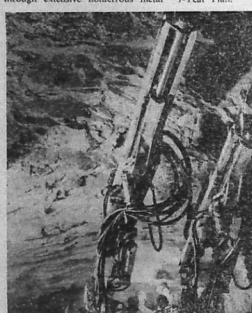
Though Korea had abundant resources of nonferrous metals, only semimanufactured goods such as blister copper and zinc were produced during the Japanese colonial days.

In 1970, all the smelteries, including Nampo, Hungnam, Munpyong, established electrolysis and rolling shops and came to produce various kinds of processed goods in large quantities.

The 6-Year Plan, with an eye to a full-scale technical revolution, paid particular attention to the development of the nonferrous metallurgical industry.

The expansion construction of smelteries of Nampo, Haeju, Munpyong and Hungnam was started. The construction of large-scale smeltery was also started in Tanchon which is well-known for its copper production.

Various pure and rare metals production will be promoted centering around the completion of the smeltery construction being under way and expansion of mines during the 2nd 7-Year Plan.



The Komdok Mine in South Hamgyong Province is a leading lead and zinc production mine of the DPRK.

Pyongyang Art Troupe Performs in Nepal

The Pyongyang Art Troupe of the DPRK flew to Nepal after evoking wide-spread repercussions upon the Burmese public. In Nepal, too, it gave successful performances, winning high acclamation of her people, according to a report.

The Korean artists gave the premiere at the Royal Art Theatre in Katmandu on February 19.

Seen in the theatre were the slogans reading: "Long Live the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live His Majesty King!"

On February 25, the performance was appreciated by Kirti Nidhi Bista, Prime Minister of Nepal, and other dignitaries of the host country.

The performance which began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" was highly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. Each number drew unending loud applause and shouts; *"dhirirnuro"* (very nice).

The Prime Minister of Nepal had this to say:

"How is the health of respected President Kim Il Sung, the most intimate friend of the Nepalese people. I extend hearty thanks to the President for sending this excellent art troupe to our Nepal.

"During my visit to your country in 1976, I was received by respected President Kim Il Sung. Still vivid in my memory is his benign appearance when he cordially received me.

"President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the tender-hearted teacher and great leader.

"As you are wisely led by the President who founded the immortal Juche idea, you could create the wonderful art famous in the world.

"The performance today was wonderful, indeed. Korea is advancing ahead of others not only in the political and economic fields, but also in the cultural field.

The Chairman of the National Panchyat said:

"This evening I saw a really excellent art performance. No other art can match this graceful and beautiful art, I think.

"Seeing the Korean art today, I felt my heart warming toward President Kim Il Sung, the most intimate teacher and one of the respected leaders. I have not met President Kim Il Sung as yet. But I know well the sagacity of his leadership and his undying exploits in the revolution and construction.

"President Kim Il Sung has converted Korea, once backward, into a country most developed politically, economically and culturally in the world."

"Now the peoples of many countries boundlessly revere respected President Kim Il Sung and many countries learn from Korea."

A student of Katmandu University said:

"Korean art is at the highest peak of the art of humanity and it is the model for all countries.

"You have successfully embodied in the artistic works the great Juche philosophy that man is the master of all things and he decides everything.

"The Juche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung lights the road to prosperity and gives confidence and conviction to us."

A radio reporter said:

"Today I was deeply impressed by the performance of the Pyongyang Art Troupe. How could the Korean people create such wonderful art?

"It is because President Kim Il Sung, one of the greatest leaders in this world, who enjoys undisputed respect of the world people, shares policies for the people and leads the work for creating art for the people."

The Chairman of the Nepalese Art Society said:

"From a month ago Katmandu was astir with the news that the Pyongyang Art Troupe was coming to Nepal. Our art society had never felt such honor as today since it came into being. It is so 'popular' now.

"I saw the acme of art in Korean art.

"It is an art scientifically perfect and ideologically and artistically flawless and an art which has made a great contribution to the development of the art of humanity."

Manju Rathna Shakya, editor-in-chief of the paper "Arpan," said:

"Korean art is more beautiful than the morning glow on the Himalaya and more radiant than the ice-cap of the Chamulangma.

"I feel greatly proud and happy to have such splendid art in Asia.

"I can say proudly that Asian art is far ahead of European art."

Malay, stage setting worker of the theatre, said:

"Many foreign art troupes had performed at our theatre. But never had the house been full. In many cases not half the seats were occupied.

"But the Pyongyang Art Troupe drew a full house every day. Indeed, it created a miracle at our theatre."

Iranian tourist Mortar said:

"I have gone to many world-renowned theatres. Each time I could easily get tickets for the box or the first class seat. But today I narrowly bought a three rupee seat without a seat number. Forgetting that I am a foreigner, I elbowed my way through the crowd only to get a standing room.

"The two hours' performance were hours of emotion and excitement. For two hours I saw an excellent art which I had never seen in my life. It is, indeed, a fascinating and miraculous art baffling human idea and imagination."

Radio announcer Rita said:

"Every year famous explorers visit our Nepal from many countries. They take great pride in climbing the Himalaya.

"They may climb the Himalaya, the ceiling of the world. But they will be unable to climb the highest peak of Korean art. Even all the wealth of Asia put together cannot be exchangeable for Korean art."

Tri-Continental Peoples Demand New Int'l Economic Order

— Rodong Sinmun —

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) recently carried an article headlined "Demand of Tri-Continental Peoples for New International Economic Order Must Be Realized" which exposed the assertion of the mouthpieces of imperialist monopoly capital that the establishment of a new international economic order would be detrimental to the tri-continental countries.

The article said:

The present old international economic order is an unequal and aggressive order established arbitrarily by the imperialists and international monopolies to plunder others.

The imperialists who dominated the world and decided the destinies of the tri-continental peoples in the past established the unequal and predatory order to trample underfoot the sovereignty of other peoples and exploit and plunder their countries.

In reliance on this order they intensified the exploitation and plunder of the tri-continental peoples, seizing the world trade, world currency and various other fields and unilaterally disposing of international economic problems in their favour.

Saying that unequal trade is one of the important means used by the imperialists in exploiting and plundering the tri-continental countries, the article noted that the imperialists raised the export prices of their manufactured goods stupendously high, while setting low those of raw materials and primary products exported by the tri-continental countries and that the gap between the two is steadily widening.

Such unequal exchange brought the imperialists 98,300 million dollars of profits in 12 years till 1972 and tri-continental countries a loss of 23,000 million dollars in only two years of 1971 and 1972, the article added.

As can be seen by this, it noted, the present unequal trade relations ensure unlimited profits to the imperialists but bring a huge loss to the tri-continental countries. The article continued:

When the old international economic order is liquidated and a new one established, the root cause of infringements upon the interests of the tri-continental countries and misfortunes to them will be removed.

The exploitation of colonies, plunder of the tri-continental countries based on the unequal international economic relations are the essential means for the existence of the capitalist system. If the old international economic order is destroyed, its life-line will be broken. A change to a new order in the international economic relations constitutes a blow to the imperialists, not to the tri-continental countries.

Pointing out that today the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are struggling to destroy the old order and establish a new one in the international economic relations, the article stressed: This is a struggle to put an end to the economic exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and achieve the country's independent development and prospering and a just struggle reflecting the trend of the development of the times and the aspiration and desire of the tri-continental peoples.

In conclusion the article said: The old international economic order is being shaken by the powerful opposition and rejection of the tri-continental peoples including the peoples of the non-aligned countries. No matter what crafty machinations the imperialists may resort to to maintain the old international economic order they cannot attain their purpose.

Third World Countries Oppose "Two Koreas"

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is recently vigorously conducting its foreign policy in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. During about one month from the beginning of February to early in March, Party and government delegations of the DPRK visited 19 countries in these regions and met with their leaders. The foreign leaders expressed strong support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and roundly denounced south Korea, the US and Japan for their "two Koreas" plot, and stressed their respective role in an international joint action to smash it. These countries and the DPRK reached agreement on developing close cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, visited Yugoslavia from February 7 to 15 and was cordially received by President Tito and other leaders. A personal letter of President Kim Il Sung was handed to President Tito who stressed that he supported with full understanding the efforts bent by the DPRK and the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis. Kim Yong Nam also visited Romania from March 3 as a special envoy of President Kim Il Sung.

Another Party and government delegation headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the WFK and Vice-President of the DPRK, from February 12 was on a visit to non-aligned countries including the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the Mideast and Zambia, Mozambique and Madagascar in Africa. He presented personal letters of President Kim Il Sung to leaders of the countries he visited.

A government delegation headed by Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the DPRK, from the end of January visited Mali, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola in Africa and returned home on March 7.

A Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Kil Jae Gyong, former Ambassador to Sweden, from February 1 visited Libya, Niger and Ghana and returned home.

A government delegation headed by Kong Jin Tae, Vice-Premier of the DPRK visited Burma in mid-February and handed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to President Ne Win of Burma. The delegation also visited Malaysia from February 28 and discussed the problems of strengthening friendly relations of the two countries.

A government delegation headed by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk visited Nepal in early March. Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista hosted a banquet on March 3 and made a speech, saying:

"We have always supported the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully without any interference from outside. We will respect and continue to support the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification in the future, too."

A government delegation headed by Won Dong Gu, Minister of Chemical Industry, on a visit to Cuba from February 18, met Prime Minister Castro and conveyed him a personal letter and greetings of President Kim Il Sung.

During a period from the end of January to early February, DPRK Ambassadors to Pakistan, Yemen, Gambia, Central Africa, Equatorial Guinea and Chad met the leaders of the countries respective and conveyed them personal letters and greetings of President Kim Il Sung.

These energetic diplomatic activities, it seems, are aimed at deepening mutual understanding and coordinating the opinions among the non-aligned countries prior to the 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries which is scheduled to be held in Habana, Cuba in the latter part of the next year.

The Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries is scheduled to be held in Kabul, Pakistan in coming May and a foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in May. From this, it seems natural that the DPRK, as a powerful member state of the non-aligned movement, should make efforts for a successful opening of these conferences by initiating a diplomatic campaign.

The recent DPRK's diplomatic offensive is also aimed at generating world public support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and against the "two Koreas" plot.

The foreign leaders who received personal letters of President Kim Il Sung unanimously declared that the US troops should withdraw from south Korea without loss of time and took exception to the moves to make "two Koreas" a fait accompli.

Visits mainly to Africa are plainly intended to neutralize the moves of Seoul for "separate UN admission." At present, 42 out of the 47 African countries have diplomatic ties with the DPRK, while 26 maintains relations with the Pak "regime." Of this, 26 countries recognize only the DPRK, while five recognize the Pak "regime."

Furthermore, Niger, Gambia, Central Africa, Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, and Chad opposed or abstained from voting for the draft resolution submitted by the pro-Seoul powers at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1974 when the DPRK side got a historical victory.

It is of great significance that the leaders of these countries expressed to the DPRK delegations and Ambassadors support for independent and peaceful reunification of the country and in particular that Niger, Gambia, Central Africa, Pakistan and Nepal opposed to "two Koreas."

Pak Jung Hi's Efforts to Cultivate U.S. Congressmen

Disclosures of the Pak Jung Hi junta's operation aimed at cultivating over 90 U.S. congressmen and senior officials were touched off by the April 11, 1975 murder case of a secretary of former President Ford which broke in Bahama Island and developed the involvement of former U.S. Presidents Ford and Nixon, and former Secretary of State Kissinger.

The operations were designed to create a favourable legislative climate in the U.S. for south Korea.

The bribery case publicly received full-sclae public attention March 25, 1976 when Donald I. Ranard, former director of Korean affairs, the Department of State, spoke to the Executive Session of the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the Committee of International Relations of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Late in 1976, the case made headlines in leading U.S. newspapers including the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Washington Star.

An elaborate KCIA plan to infiltrate the White House, Congress, the Pentagon and the State Department and pay off and manipulate U.S. newsmen, professors and other people was disclosed on Nov. 29, 1977 by the U.S. House subcommittee on international organizations.

A total sum of bribery payment ran into an estimated $75 million over the last seven years, 1969-1976, dispensed yearly to the U.S. congressmen and other officials in cash, gifts and campaign donations.

On the Christmas Eve in 1969 Pak Jung Hi had a top-secret meeting for the bribing operation at Chongwadae (his official residence) with Pak Jung Gyu, Li Hu Rak, Hong Jong Chol, Pak Tong Son, his financial agent in the United States, Mun Son Myong, a KCIA operative styling himself the founder of the unification church, and Mun's aide Pak Bo Hi.

Five-point strategic targets emerged therefrom: To guarantee Pak Jung Hi's permanent stay in power, to curb the reduction or withdrawal of the U.S. troops in south Korea, to have the military and economic aid to south Korea maximized, to create a pro-Pak Jung Hi climate in the U.S. and to bar the U.S. from approaching the north.

A task-force unit was made up of KCIA agents—Han Byong Gi, son-in-law of Pak Jung Hi and alternate UN observer; Ham Byong Chun, ambassador to the U.S.; Kim Yong Hwan, chief of the KCIA branch in the U.S.; Kim Sang Gun, its assistant chief; former ambassador to the U.S. Kim Dong Jo; Li Sang Ho; Pak Tong Son; Mun Son Myong; Pak Bo Hi and high grade prostitute Suzi Pak Thompson.

Heading the list of bribing objects were successive U.S. Presidents, State and Defense Secretaries and other executives of the U.S. Administration.

$2 million were reportedly paid to the then U.S. President Johnson when he turned up in Seoul toward the end of October 1966 and a $500,000 contribution to Nixon simply as canvassing funds and $ 5 million were offered to Nixon through his wife Patty when Ford succeeded Nixon.

Reports indicate then State Secretary Kissinger received $1.2 million when he flew into Seoul in 1974, with a total of $6 million in several installments, and he was offered a few call-girls, on the assumption that he was a lewd fellow.

To win the favour of former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger, Pak Jung Hi invited his wife to Seoul and put gold trinkets worth $20,000 in her arms. When Nidecker, an aide to Nixon, was visiting Seoul in May 1974, he found himself given $10,000 in cash.

Pak Jung Hi ordered Pak Tong Son to arrange a sumptuous birthday party for Representative O'Neil in December, 1973, as he was rising to eminence. Envelopes each containing $10,000 were handed over to Ford, the then vice-President, the HUD Secretary, the Defence Secretary and other guests at the party.

The Pak Jung Hi junta dispensed $20,000 to the then U.S. House Speaker Albert, $22,000 to Representative Hanna in 1973 and 1974, $10,000 to the wife of Edwin Edwards, Governor of Louisiana, and $100,000 to U.S. congressmen Leggett and Addabbo each and $1,000 to Rep. Broomfield.

Pak Jung Hi and Co. made Mun Son Myong keep more than 20 call-girls exclusively for U.S. congressmen in plush rooms reserved at Conrad and Hilton hotels on main streets in Washington. Pak Tong Son was instructed to open a kiseng house in Georgetown to cater U.S. congressmen.

One of the important means of bribing was to invite U.S. congressmen to south Korea and confer upon them whatever doctor's degrees they want and entertain them at wanton kisaeng parties.

In October 1975, the Pak Jung Hi junta invited Murphy and six other U.S. congressmen to Seoul and awarded doctor's degrees to all of them and put kisaeng girls in their embraces plus presents of tens of thousands of dollars.

The U.S. academic associations, too, were targets. For example, a south Korean operative visited a professor of a noted university in the East of the U.S. in spring, 1973 when the 20th anniversary of the Korean ceasefire was drawing near. He offered the professor a $50,000 payment in exchange for his article contributed to Time or Newsweek as a tribute to the south Korean junta with Pak's picture on their covers.

Personally Directed Pay-Offs

The international organizations subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives has decided to hold a hearing Mar. 15, 16, 21 and 22 at which time evidence will be made public showing that the south Korean influence-buying activities in the U.S. were conducted with the approval of "president" Pak Jung Hi, it was learned in Washington on Mar. 11.

The revelation of the secret documents is certain to have a serious impact on U.S. south Korean relations as the Seoul "government" has repeatedly denied any connection between "president" Pak and south Korean influence-buying activities in the U.S. involving both the administration and Congress.

The House subcommittee, chaired by Donal Fraser, plans to shed light on how the south Korean activities, which were carried out between 1968 and 1972, had been planned and how they were directed.

Scheduled to appear on the witness stand are such figures as Marshal Green, deputy assistant Secretary of State in charge of Asia from 1969 to 1973, William Porter, U.S. ambassador to Seoul from 1967 to 1971 and Donald I. Ranard, one-time State Department director for Korean affairs.

The Fraser subcommittee is also subpoenaing former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and ex-Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

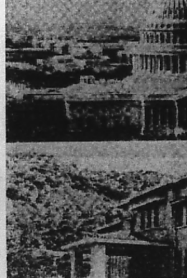
According to the announcement by the Fraser subcommittee, it wants to clarify why the Pak "administration" felt it necessary to exert influence on the U.S. Congress and how it drafted plans including illegal activities and implemented them in the U.S.

During 1968 and 1972, the political situation surrounding south Korea became intense following the north Korean capture of the Pueblo, a U.S. intelligence ship, an attack by guerrillas on "president" Pak and withdrawal of one division of U.S. ground troops from south Korea.

The house subcommittee plans to substantiate the testimony of witnesses through the disclosure of secret documents held by U.S. intelligence agencies, mainly the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

According to the subcommittee, the highlight of the hearing will be revelation of a secret report in which "president" Pak himself endorsed the implementation of the secret activities after hearing and studying a report on the plan in the fall of 1970.

A series of these reports is also said to have substantiated the fact that Pak Tong Sun, a south Korean businessman, and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) participated in the illegal influence buying activities in the U.S.



Capitol Hill was brought into confusion by disclosures to Pak's payoff scandal. (above) Chongwadae where a meeting was held for bribing the U.S. congressmen (below)

Mun's Move to Bribe Japan Dietmen

Hashimoto Atsushi, Communist member of the Diet, who came back on the evening of Feb. 25 from America where he since Feb. 6 has been in order to investigate dirty connections between south Korea and Japan, reported the result of his investigation, saying that the "unification church" was suspected of using white ladies to buy influence in the Japanese Diet.

The subcommittee on international relations chaired by Fraser is undertaking a thorough probe into activities of Mun Son Myong as "unification church" related to the KCIA's influence-buying operations in the U.S. Its Chief investigator Baetcher claimed that Japan was a base for supplying money and agents for the "unification church" clandestine efforts in the U.S. Hashimoto hinted that they intended to make investigation on a white lady on the basis of informations including her age and name.

Baetcher said that funds for KCIA's influence-buying efforts in the U.S. as transfered by the Pak Jung Hi junta were from rebates of shady transaction between south Korea and Japan and U.S. multi-national enterprises.

Kim Hyong Uk said on March 3 through his telephone interview with a reporter of "The Tokyo Shinbun," a Japanese newspaper, that he knew by a reliable source that Pak Tong Son admitted his connection with the KCIA and south Korean "government" at the Justice Department's questioning.

Pak Tong Son Ordered by KCIA Directors

The March issue of the "New York Times" also disclosed that Pak Tong Son testified before the U.S. Justice Department investigators the three following points: He had received from the KCIA the order for "iceberg operation" in order to make lobbying efforts in the U.S., had special favours with three directors of the KCIA including Kim Hyong Uk in obtaining an exclusive licence to sell U.S. rice to south Korea and to ask the KCIA for $two or three million in guaranty money for bank accounts.

This supports what Kim Hyong Uk testified before the hearing of the House Ethics Committee.

Please Quote last year's Kim's testimony before a House panel.

Kim Dong Un KCIA Agent

Hashimoto Atsushi, Communist member of the Diet, disclosed on March 9 at the Budget Committee of the Upper House something new about Kim Dong Un who is suspected to have been involved in the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case.

Hashimoto quoted Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the KCIA, as saying: Kim Dong Un was an able KCIA agent whom I sent to Japan. He was picked as first secretary of the south Korean puppet embassy after he gained successes in being a spy on north Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese government has so far disregarded as "hearsay evidence" the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk concerning Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case. It is easy to confirm Kim's utterance indicated by Hashimoto because he told about efforts which he personally directed in his office.

Hashimoto said that Kim Hyong Uk admitted all south Korean successive ministers in Japan to be KCIA agents after confirming them name by name when he showed a list of ministers to Japan.

Saying whether the government can still assure that there is no KCIA agent in Japan, Hashimoto presented the list to Japanese Prime Minister who had no intention to make a probe into Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case on the basis of Kim Hyong Uk's "hearsay" testimony.

Seoul Pressed U.S. Firm to Help Pay for Lobbyist

(Continued from No. 881 issue) SEC lawyers who have been investigating the propriety of the E-Systems payments for 18 months have told in court papers that they "have reason to believe" that some of the cash was passed on illegally to American officials.

Thus one investigative theory seems to be that the KRI might have been set up by the Korean government as an alternate way of funding the Washington lobbying effort after E-Systems refused to deal with Tongsun Park.

Yang, who wrote the letter reciting Park's prowess as a lobbyist, was the Korean ambassador to Washington in the 1960s and was a close friend of Park's. Yang is now dead. Davis, who is now a Washington lawyer, refused to discuss his role in the incident.

Federal investigators tend to believe Yang wrote the letter to promote Park. There is no indication they have uncovered evidence that the alleged Korean lobbyist unduly influenced congressional backers of E-Systems' competitors, as the Yang letter claimed.

But investigators do find the letter remarkable for its candor about Park's activities in Washington. And they wonder if it shouldn't have made E-Systems suspicious about the later fees in connection with the same Korean radio contract.

Park, who apparently knew Davis and E-Systems' Washington representative Robert C. Smith from his days as a local party giver was indicated last August on charges he conspired to bribe members of Congress.

He is alleged to have generated the cash for the payoffs from commissions he received as the Korean government's exclusive agent on purchases of U.S. rice...

The Korean government has consistently denied that Park ever had any official connection with the Seoul regime. The Yang letter shows that the former ambassador at least was quite blunt in pointing out such ties.

A team of Justice Department prosecutors in Seoul has been questioning Park about his role in the Korean lobbying scheme in preparation for his later testimony at trials in the United States.

There have been reports that he described payments of some $750,000 to several former members of Congress.

In the 1973 letter to Davis Ambassador Yang referred to Park's activities in Washington to encourage U.S. funding of a plan to modernize the Korean armed forces.

Yang said that the five-year $1.5 billion program "has been placed in great jeopardy in recent years due to anti-Korean Lobby actions taken by the U.S. Congress especially on the part of the Senate.

"In order to overcome this unfortunate occurrence as you well know our mutual friend Tongsun Park has been asked to initiate certain programs that would help our friends on the Hill to understand and appreciate why the modernization program is so vital," Yang wrote to Davis.

"I do not have to elaborate at least to you on how effective Tongsun has been in this regard" he added.

Yang then went on in the letter to outline Park's alleged role in "breaking the dead-lock" on the radio contract project.

"Our government felt that rather than offending some of our loyal friends on the Hill it should postpone the project itself indefinitely.

However Tongsun was able to pacify the congressional supporters of your friends' competitor and thus paved the way for our government to resume the project which is so vital to our military communications system" the letter said.

Whatever Park's role the story of E-Systems and the Korean radio contract provides a glimpse of the often outfront competition for defense contracts the role of foreign agents, the Pentagon and the hometown congressman, and the consistent good luck of E-Systems, a company with such close connections to U.S. intelligence agencies that competitors often yell "foul" when it wins a contract.

Competitors have noted, for instance, that two of the Pentagon officials in the chain of command for approving the original E-Systems radio contract later went to work for the firm. That initial $8 million contract ballooned to more than $32 million over the years. The officials have denied any conflict.

E-Systems has received publicity in recent years over a deal where it bought Air Asia, one of the CIA's proprietary airlines, at a bargain rate in 1975, and over a sole source contract it received to build and maintain the electronic monitoring system in the Mina desert. E-Systems is believed to be one of the CIA's prime contractors.

The individual drama of the E-Systems radio contract was only a small part of the modernization program which Ambassador Yang so pointedly referred to in his 1973 letter to Davis.

It grew out of a commitment President Nixon made to the Koreans after he announced the first American troop withdrawals from the country in 1970. He pledged in 1971 that over the next five years, the United States would spend $1.5 billion to help upgrade the Korean military so it could eventually stand alone in defending the country.

A key part of this plan was a series of co-production agreements under which Korean companies would work with American contractors to build everything from radios to patrol boats and M-16 rifles.

Eventually, south Korean "president" Park Chung Hee hoped to use this American technology to a point where his industries could build their own jet fighters and warships as well.

The Washington Post pieced together a partial picture of the controversy surrounding the E-Systems radio contract from interviews with many of the participants and documents obtained from the Defense Department under the Freedom of Information Act.

The story began in 1969 when Electrospace Corp., of Westbury, N.Y., began negotiating with the Korean army about a deal to produce backpack radios.

A year later, Electrospace joined forces in the project with a Korean firm, Oriental Precision Co., with the idea it had an exclusive working relationship.

In 1972, apparently because it thought the project would be financed by a U.S. grant, the U.S. Army solicited bids from both Electrospace and E-Systems. Electrospace was the low bidder, but the Army then determined that the financing would be partly a loan. This allowed the Korean government to choose the contractor.

A delay of several months followed and then in January 1973 an official of Oriental Precision Co., wrote Electrospace that "however unexpectedly," E-Systems had been picked for the contract, apparently on the recommendation of the Pentagon.

Electrospace officials reacted with cries of protest, including a call for help to their congressman, Rep. Lester Wolff (D-N.Y.).

Sources close to the now defunct Electrospace firm said they asked Wolff to send a letter of protest, which the company had drafted on to the Pentagon. No such letter was found in Pentagon files.

Wolff's social relationships with Tongsun Park and Suzi Park Thomson, a former aide who later worked for then-House Speaker Carl Albert, are now under scrutiny by the House committee investigating the Korean influence-buying campaign.

Wolff said in an interview that he could not recall why he didn't intervene with the Pentagon for Electrospace, a company in his district, on the Korean contract.

But he emphasized that he never discussed this or any other business transaction with Park. Therefore, he said, he couldn't have been one of the congressional supporters of E-Systems competitor Park had "pacified," as Ambassador Yang's 1973 letter claimed.

Wolff's personal secretary last month was accused of lying to the House investigators when she said she had not removed Park's name from a file in the congressmen's office.

The formal co-production agreement to produce the radios was signed in August 1973. Later that year E-Systems made an initial $100,000 "commission" payment to the Korean Research Institute.

At the time the decisions to pick E-Systems was made, the assistant secretary of the Army for logistics was Eugene E. Berg, and the head of U.S. forces in Korea was Air Force Lt. Gen. Robert N. Smith.

Smith retired in October 1973 and went to work for E-Systems in Korea a month later. Berg resigned in mid-1974 and became an E-Systems vice president.

Berg was replaced in the Pentagon post by Harold L. Brownman, who had worked earlier for E-Systems and as a high-ranking official with the Central Intelligence Agency. Brownman later oversaw extensions of the original contract won by E-Systems.

Berg and Smith both have said they did nothing in their military jobs to influence the selection of their future employer for the contract.

The SEC has been investigating whether Smith received $10,000 in $100 bills from Col. Lee at the Korean embassy for some unexplained purpose.

Smith and E-Systems have declined to comment. E-Systems, in fact, has declined to answer any questions about its dealings on the Korean contract beyond the sketchy account its chairman, John W Dixon, provided in a letter to stockholders last March.

In that statement, Dixon said that "certain distinguished Korean citizens were selected to be our in-country representatives, giving us high-level visibility and assistance in the course of our performing the Korean radio contracts."

The individuals were checked with the U.S. embassy in Seoul "for reputation and integrity," Dixon said, and chose to call themselves the Korean Research Institute. Among the group was Park Chung Soo, a close adviser to President Park.

Just what the KRI did to earn its $1.4 million in commissions over the next three years is not clear.

Cho Hyun Chun, of the foreign trade department of Oriental Precision Co., said in a telephone interview from Seoul that his firm had never heard of the KRI or any of its representatives. He added that the KRI had played no role in arranging the co-production agreement or in assisting with additional sales.

Howard Lee, the designated KRI representative in Los Angeles, told the SEC that he did nothing but deliver cash for his uncle, the embassy military attache in Washington, according to sources familiar with his testimony.

Lee had succeeded another Los Angeles resident, Yoo Jong Ho—Col. Lee's brother in-law—as KRI's representative in the United States.

Lee said that an E-Systems official used to call him and tell him how much to bill the firm for KRI commissions, sources said.

During three months in the spring of 1976 he presented invoices totaling about $670,000 in this manner, he testified, and then wrote checks to "cash" on a Los Angeles bank account so he could give currency to his uncle, Col. Lee, according to the sources.

In June of that year—after the SEC investigation began—more than $300,000 remaining in the account was transferred to a Kentucky bank. In November, Howard Lee wrote checks, which exhausted the account, to a handful of other Koreans.

What happened to all that money is something the SEC and the different Justice Department and Capitol Hill investigators have been trying for months to determine. So far, there has been nothing to back up the SEC suggestions that some of the cash ended up in the pockets of American officials.

(Concluded)

Gallup Youth Survey

"Unification Church" Rejected in U.S.

"I have always had my doubts about any organization in which the individual loses his identity, and it appears that this group is very capable of establishing a 'group identity.'"

The views of this 17-year-old high school boy reflect the views of many interviewed in the latest nationwide Gallup Youth Survey on the Rev. Mun Son Myong's "unification church," whose followers are sometimes referred to as "Munies."

Said another: "He's a detriment to society—instead of praying for people, he's preying on them."

A Utah resident quotes the Bible: "In Matthew we read: 'Beware of false prophets who come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves." Mun is an anti-Christ."

But the movement has its defenders.

One youth remarked, "In my view, the Munies have been victimized by a media campaign against them—sort of a witchhunt. I don't think they're guilty of all they have been accused of."

Another youth says, "Mun's movement is a reflection of the dissatisfaction of American youth with society, and their need for something in which to believe. It's not hard for me to see why some young people are attracted to Mun."

Unfavorable opinions toward the "unification church" are found to outweigh favorable opinions by a wide margin. At the same time, however, many say they are not familiar with the movement (59 per cent) or else reserve judgment (eight per cent.)

The one per cent of the total sample who feel favorable views of the "unification church" projects to roughly a quarter of a million American teenagers. Estimates of the number of followers of the movement worldwide range from one-third of a million to over three million.

Following are the questions and results:

"Have you heard or read about the Rev. Mun Son Myong's unification church (the 'Munies')?"

The results:

YES, HAVE HEARD/READ

NATIONWIDE	41%
Boys	41
13-15 years old	29
16-18 years old	50
Girls	40
13-15 years old	28
16-18 years old	50
Both Sexes	
13-15 years old	20
16-18 years old	50
Protestants	41
Catholics	40

All those who have heard or read about the "unification church" were then asked:

"In general, do you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of the unification church?"

Here are the results based on the total sample:

Reverend Mun began his mission in the U.S. in 1972. One of the revelations which Mun says he has received is that it had been God's original plan to have Adam and Eve marry and have perfect, sinless children, but that Satan intervened and is the real master of the world.

Mun preaches that the world is in the last days and that a new Mesiah is about to come, or may already be on earth just waiting to be recognized. Mun has said that this new Messiah will be man, born in Korea in this century and will become the father of a "Perfect Family" that will redeem mankind and begin the millenium.

The followers of Mun are expected to surrender all of their wealth, retaining only enough to survive while working for the movement.

A recent study by top Roman Catholic and Protestant theologians says the Rev. Mun Son Myong's "unification church" has a right to exist but cannot be considered a Christian church.

The information reported in this survey is based on telephone interviews with a nationwide representation sample of 1,035 teens, interviewed during the period June 22-July 8.

	Favorable	Unfavorable	No Opinion	Not Heard/Read
NATIONWIDE	1%	32%	8%	59%
Boys	1	31	9	59
13-15 years old	*	24	5	71
16-18 years old	1	37	12	50
Girls	1	33	6	60
13-15 years old	1	23	4	72
16-18 years old	1	41	8	50
Both Sexes				
13-15 years old	*	24	5	71
16-18 years old	1	39	10	50
Protestants	1	34	6	59
Catholics	1	30	9	60

*Less than one per cent.

585 'Munies' to Be Deported

A U.S. appeals court opened the way on Feb. 8 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to begin deporting some of the 585 aliens taking part in a missionary training program of Mun Son Myong's "unification church".

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court or Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld a decision by the INS commissioner to deny the aliens special non-immigrant "trainee" status.

"In our view, the commissioner justifiably determined that the church's training program was not bona fide," Chief Judge David Bazelon wrote for the court.

The commissioner found the program was not training the aliens at all, "but instead was using them to solicit funds to support the church."

The appeals court affirmed both the commissioner's decision to deny trainee status to the aliens and INS deportation orders for 15 of the participants.

The "unification church" has set up facilities at Tarrytown and Barrytown, N.Y., to train missionaries for its worldwide evangelical program.

It sought INS approval of trainee status for persons of Japanese, English, French and other nationalities who entered the United States in 1973 or 1974 as tourists or for business purposes and later decided they wanted to stay and work with the interfaith religious movement.

From Japan Times, a Japanese English-language daily newspaper

'Team Spirit '78' Kicked Off with 107,000 U.S., S. Korean Troops

The joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit '78" was kicked off on March 7.

Participating in the ground-sea-air exercise are some 107,000 American and south Korean puppet troops. (65,000 south Korean and 20,000 U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and 22,000 American combat personnel brought from the continental United States and the Pacific theater.)

According to a U.S. military spokesman, the 11-day exercise, which is the largest of the kind in scale after the 1953 Korean ceasefire, is designed to test commanders, staff and forces in planning, execution and evaluation of joint air, sea and ground forces, under simulated conditions of "a hostility" on the Korean Peninsula. The exercise will demonstrate firm U.S. commitments to the "defense" of south Korea, the spokesman added.

The exercises, however, are apparently intended to threaten the Korean people with "strength" and, furthermore, obstruct the reunification of Korea and prepare a new war of aggression.

They are also aimed at giving a shot in the arm of the south Korean puppet clique in its bid to maintain the military fascist rule and prompting them to a war adventure against the northern half of the DPRK.

South Korean puppet army tanks move over marshy terrain about 50 kilometers north of Seoul.

Two hundred American military planes—50 of them from the United States—are in action in the maneuvers. They include a squadron of A-7D close air support fighters, F-111 swing-wing fighter bombers, B-52 strategic bombers, F-4 Phantoms, F-5Es, OV-10 forward air control craft and various helicopters.

In addition to those air force aircraft, F-4, A-6, A-4 and AV-8A Harriers from the *Midway* aircraft carrier of the Seventh Fleet were also participated. (See table)

A large naval fleet, including the aircraft carrier *Midway*, are stationed off the south Korean coast.

A Lance missile battalion was introduced for the first time in the theater from Fort Sill Air Base, Okla. Also among those U.S. ground forces which were airlifted to south Korea are select forces from Fort Bragg, N.C. and a national guard unit from Utah.

First Phase

According to a comprehensive schedule disclosed by the UN Command on Mar. 7, a majority of field training activities began on Mar. 7 as selected units conducted simulated defensive operations. U.S. unconventional warfare forces training operations were also conducted.

The defensive operations, the first part of the exercise, were divided into two phases—defensive and counter offensive—continued until Mar. 11. The offensive exercises with air and naval reinforcement support are slated to last from Mar. 12 till the end of the exercise.

Combined mine-laying and mine-sweeping and an anti-submarine warfare exercise began on Mar. 4 off the southern coast.

Major activities during the defensive operations phase included deployment of ground forces to battle areas, extensive air operations by both U.S. and south Korean aircraft and moves by south Korean puppet navy craft. During the first phase, aircraft provided close air support to the friendly ground forces.

On Mar. 8 the U.S. and puppet air forces all day long engaged in an "emergency sortie" exercise and a "troops airlifting operation." Massive troops and military equipment were transported to the Chunchon district of south Korean Kangwon Province, said a report from south Korea. It added: "Now Chunchon is enveloped in an atmosphere resembling a real combat, the whole city rocking with buzzing each time the transport planes arrive."

On the afternoon of the 8th, in the thick of the exercise, the U.S. hurled on to an "operational area" in Chunchon district near the Military Demarcation Line the "Smith battalion" belonging to the U.S. 25th Infantry Division which had fought the 1950-53 Korean War.

At sea, south Korean patrol craft on Mar. 8 conducted fast boat attacks.

Selected reserve regiments on Mar. 8 moved forward to train for short periods of time with regular forces in a rear area security aisle.

On the ground, the Lance missile unit on Mar. 10 conducted training in tactical movements and rapid preparation of firing locations for simulated missile firings.

Beginning on Mar. 12, training turned to counteroffensive tactics.

An amphibious landing operation was conducted on Mar. 13 in the Pohang area, North Kyongsang Province by some 3,000 south Korean troops and U.S. marines, supported by naval ships and tactical aircraft.

On Mar. 14 a south Korean puppet army mechanized division with an attachment of a brigade of the U.S 2nd Infantry Division conducted tactical operations on the ground. The mechanized division in the 1 Corps Group (south Korea-U.S.) was the primary manuevering ground forces.

Air operations included air deffense operations, close air support, reconnaissance and reserch and rescue operations. There were also extensive airlift and air drop resupply using techniques such as parachute drop, low altitude parachute delivery and container delivery systems.

U.S. Arrivals for Games

In preparations for the joint exercise, from late in Feb. to the eve of exercises' kick-off, various military armaments of U.S. forces arrived in the Korean front. Follows a day-by-day account:

On Feb. 29:

The First Battalion of the 25th Infantry Division, so-called "Smith Battalion," arrived at Kimhae Air Base, South Kyongsang Province aboard a huge C-141 Starlifter.

The U.S. cargo aircraft, carrying a 30-man advance party and equipment of the battalion, touched down on the air base after a 5,000km flight across the Pacific from Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii.

The first Starlifter to land Kimhae Air Base had two officers and 32 enlisted men as well as combat equipment (the equipment comprised a TOW anti-tank missile gun and three trucks) aboard.

On Mar. 2:

Four more aircraft carrying soldiers and equipment of the "Smith Battalion" arrived at Kimhae Air Base, raising the total number of ground participants to more than 300.

The aircraft carrier *Midway* left its Far East port base of Yokosuka heading for south Korea.

On Mar. 4:

An advance party of the Lance missle battalion based at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arrived at Osan Air Base, Kyonggi Province, aboard two C-141 Starlifters.

New arrivals included various types of warplanes including A-7D Corsair from the air base in Louisiana State, and F-4E Phantoms of the Third Tactical Flying Corps from the Clark Air Base, the Philippines.

More than 2,000 men of the Okinawa-based Third Marine Division arrived.

Three navy ships arrived at Pusan, South Kyongsang Province. The *Tripoli*, a 18,300-ton helicopter carrier, anchored at the port city with two other ships carrying LSTs (Landing Ship, Tanks.) Three ships brought more than 2,000 U.S. Navy and Marine Corps soldiers for amphibious landing operations.

On Mar. 5:

RF-4C Phantom reconnaissance planes flew into at Taegu Air Base from the Kadena Air Base in Okinawa.

One-squadron of A-7D Corsair close air-support aircraft (18 planes) arrived at the same base, and 12 F-111 swing-wing fighter bombers also arrived.

New Joint War Games Planned In '79

Maj. Gen. Willard W. Scott, the commanding general of the Hawaii-based U.S. 25th Infantry Division said on March 1 that the United States plans to commit largest combat units to a south Korea-U.S. joint war game next year.

He revealed that the coming maneuvers would have been conducted on a large scale if it were not for budgetary restrictions. He also revealed that plans were under study in his division to carry out a similar one on a regimental scale in the future.

He told reporters that the coming war game was aimed at testing the redeployment capabilities of U.S. personnel should erupt a war in south Korea, saying his division is the nearest to south Korea, and the Okinawa-stationed forces are marine elements.

Nuclear-Tipped Lance Missile Trained at Northern Half

On the third day of "Team Spirit '78," Mar. 9, near Uijongbu, north of Seoul, a Lance missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead or a neutron warhead, was seen being trained at an unspecified target in the north across the DMZ.

"Team Spirit" Quite Different from Previous War Games

"Team Spirit '78" is quite different from any other previous south Korea-U.S. combined exercises such as "Focus Retina" in 1969 and "Freedom Vault" in 1971; it is an extensive combined air, land and sen exercise in which substantial American air, ground and naval forces are taking part.

The United States conducted "Freedom Vault" exercise in March 1971, before starting to withdraw its Seventh Infantry Division from south Korea in July, that year, "to demonstrate the capability to deploy U.S. strike commadn units based in the United States to an overseas area rapidly and ready for immediate tactical operations."

The "Freedom Vault" which followed the 1969 "Focus Retina"exercise in south Korea involved more than 800 paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division stationed at Pope Air Force Base, North C., airlifted by U.S. air force C-141 Starlifters of the Military Airlift Command (MAC) to south Korea starting March 1, 1971.

"Team Spirit '78" is the largest ever held on the Korean Peninsula. Some 22,000 U.S. military personnel will be committed to the exercise from the continental U.S. and other U.S. bases in the Pacific, compared with only 7,000 troops in the "Focus Retina."

The variety of the participating U.S. forces is also one of the characteristics of the mammoth exercise.

Washington's "Brush-Fire Plan"

Follow details of Washington's "brush-fire war plan" concerning the Korean Peninsula as disclosed by Defense Secretary Brown before the House International Relations Committee on Feb. 22:

On the same day of break-out of war:

to rush three squadrons of air force fighters to south Korea from the western Pacific in order to reinforce U.S. air units already there.

U.S. air force units deployed in the western Pacific mean those in Okinawa Guam Island and the Philippines, those of the Fifth Air Force in Yokota Air Base, Japan.

Within a couple of days:

to dispatch to south Korea two or three brigades of the 3rd Marine Division based in Okinawa and twenty-four squadrons from U.S. mainland.

Within five days:

to remove to the Korean Peninsula air and naval task forces based "nearest to the Korean Peninsula." The "nearest bases" are believed to mean U.S. military bases located in Okinawa and Yokosuka Naval Base, and naval forces mean those of the 7th Fleet homeported in Yokosuka.

Within a few weeks:

to deploy to the Korean front air and naval reinforcements from the U.S. West Coast.

Within a month:

to airlift additional ground troops from the U.S. West Coast to the Korean Peninsula.

"Team Spirit '78"

	U.S. Forces (42,000 men)	S. Korean Forces (65,000 men)	Armament
Army	a battalion of the 25th Inf. Div., a Lance missile battalion, parachute troops, some 10,000 soldiers of the 2nd Inf. Div.	several infantry divisions, a special warfare unit, a mechanized unit, reserve regiments	Lance missiles M-60 tanks TOW missiles
Navy	the 7th Fleet (some 8,500 officers and seamen)	s. Korean navy fleet	the Midway, the Tripoli, submarines, cruisers, frigates AV-8A Harriers, P3 patrol aircraft
Air Force	the 5th Air Command, the 314th Air Division HQ, the 3rd Air Command (some 12,000 officers and airmen)	several air divisions	F-111, A-7D, F-4C, F-4D, F-4E, RF-4C, B-52, EC-130, C-5A, C-141, OV-10, C-130, A-6,
Marines	the 3rd Amphibious Unit	marine corps units	LVTs, LSTs, A-4 interceptors

There Are No Human Rights in S. Korea, for Koreans Here

By David Bogget, Professor at Kyoto Seika Junior College

Follows excerpts from a speech made by David Bogget, professor of Kyoto Seika Junior College, Japan, at a Korea forum opened on March 1 in Yokohama.

I originally went to south Korea in 1970 to investigate the case of a former Korean student who had studied at my University, Cambridge, Park No-su. He had been almost kidnapped from England and condemned to death for being a so-called "North Korean spy." Later in 1972, he was actually executed. Later I helped a number of south Korean friends translate into English parts of the diary of the Pyonghwa Market labourer, Chon Tae-il, who committed suicide in protest against the conditions in the market. (I believe his Mother is arrested and on trial in Seoul now.) Many of the Korean student friends I met at that time are also now on trial in Seoul. Other friends disappeared without any trace. A detailed list of names and incidents could continue for several hours. But to state the problem of "Human Rights & Democracy in South Korea" very simply, there are NO human rights in south Korea and there is NO democracy in south Korea.

I think it is important, however, to realise that I am not the only person who thinks so. The people at this Conference are not the only people who think so. The U.S. Government also thinks so: I want to read from a news report of February 10th;

"Washington, AP—Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia and south Korea four of the staunchest U.S. allies in Asia—have been accused of major human rights violations by the State Department. The accusations came in the department's second annual report to Congress on human rights in 105 countries which receive American military or economic assistance."

I think that we should be looking at human rights rather differently to the State Department. In the West and in Japan, we usually define human rights as such things as the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom to oppose the Government.

I think we should realise that the relative value we put on these freedoms is the value of the liberal democratic societies in the capitalist countries in which we were brought up and educated. But there are, I wish to suggest, other human rights that are sometimes even more important—such as the right to have employment, the right to a reasonable minimum wage, the right to have a house to live in, the right to equality of educational opportunities for one's children, the right to receive medical care when sick, the right to enjoy and expect a reasonable amount of leisure:—I think these are extremely important human rights which we in the West do not yet have—or at least they are not enjoyed by all sectors of our society. If we look at these "Human Rights" there is no doubt in my mind that they have been introduced fairly fully in, for example, the DPRK. I am equally convinced that in south Korea these rights are enjoyed by only a small-and rich-percentage of the population. I do not say the DPRK is 100%, perfect society, but its achievements in "Human Rights" in this latter sense is often passed over by foreigners because we look at the problem of "Human Rights" through the same eyes as the U.S. State Department. We should look more carefully at the achievements of the DPRK and learn from them.

Next, I think we should examine our own societies more carefully. The same State Department quotes Japan as a "good human rights nation";

"The report found that Japan was an exemplar of international human rights standards."

This is completely false. It is simply not true. And the fact that the State Department writes in this way can tell us much about their ideas of "Human Rights." I claim that still, today, there are no human rights whatsoever for the 650,000 or more Korean residents in this country. Let me take one concrete example. The "right to travel"—usually regarded in capitalist societies as an important freedom.

If a Korean is registered as "CHOSEN-SEKI"—or if he is a member of Chongryun—he cannot travel anywhere at all without very special permission; he has no passport recognised by the Japanese Government and he cannot—except in very rare cases—get permission to return to Japan even if he does leave the country. The case of Koreans registered as "KANKOKU-SEKI" is not much better. We are told by the south Korean and Japanese Governments that such Koreans have south Korean passports. But to get such a passport, the Korean must first produce records of payment of Japanese tax to the Mindan: When he gets the passport it is valid only for Japan—but the Korean lives in and was probably born in Japan anyway. He can use it to visit south Korea, provided he first has re-entry permission to Japan from the Japanese Immigration Office. If he wants to use it to go to any other countries, he has to get special permission from the south Korean consulate. Such permission is difficult to get. It is usually only granted for approved travel-agent type tours—unless, of course, he is a respected member of the Mindan. Look at it another way. If I happen to want to go to India, I simply ask the Indian consul for a visa and go. If a Korean passport-holder wants to go to India, he must first have permission from the south Korean consul and the Japanese Immigration Office—and this permission is nearly impossible to get if he is wanting to travel alone. So, actually, all Koreans in Japan, unless they are famous, are more or less denied the right to travel. This is only one example.

I remember, too, last summer, when many Koreans living in foreign countries met in Tokyo, when the meeting was attacked by gangsters, the Japanese police did not intervene. When, however, Japanese friends and sympathisers arrived to help the Koreans inside the conference hall, the Japanese police stopped them from approaching the building. There is no "right to assembly" or anything like that for Koreans in Japan either. There are no human rights in south Korea, and there are no human rights for Koreans in Japan either. I think that Japanese friends and foreign residents in Japan should do something about the problem of human rights for Koreans in this country and not just talk about human rights in south Korea.

Appeal to French Scientists, Intellectuals

The participants of the colloquy organized on February 11, 1978, in France on the violations of human rights in south Korea and the national unity of the Korean people

— Denounce the doings of the present south Korean authorities who systematically repress all the manifestations of democratic freedom, violate the most fundamental human rights and resort to worst practices of repression; the police methods, besides the inhumane conditions of detention and tortures, include particularly the abduction from abroad in disregard of the rule of international law. Such repression is directed particularly against all the patriots, youths, students, democrats and religionists, who manifest their aspiration for the reunification of their country and who carry on their activities for denouncing the manoeuvres to perpetuate division.

— They demand the release of all the political prisoners and notably the university men now detained in south Korean prisons.

For the affirmed will of the Korean people to achieve national unity, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is possible and rapidly realizable, in spite of the attempts to perpetuate division based on the "two Koreas" policy. The north-south joint statement of July 4, 1972, signed between the north and south of Korea, defined the following basic principles of this reunification:

- Complete independence, that is, the exclusion of all interference;
- Prohibition of recourse to force, that is, respect for the peaceful way;
- Realisation of a great national unity, that is, unity transcending the differences between the north and south, the differences existing in the political, economic, cultural and philosophical institutions.

The American military presence in the south, perpetuated by the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" constitutes a violation of the first point of the statement and an obstacle to reunification and, besides this, accelerates the arms race in this region of the world with all the risks staking peace.

And, in order to bring an end to more than 30 years of unjustifiable division and contribute to ending the risks of an armed conflict in Asia and the world, the scientists and university men present at this colloquy demand President Carter that, in accordance with his election promises, the U.S. armed forces should be withdrawn in the shortest possible time and the legislation on the aid to the foreign countries which do not respect human rights be applied.

The participants of the colloquy address an appeal to their fellow scientists and university men and to all the intellectuals to aid in the development of a large information on the realities of Korea for the attainment of the objectives mentioned above.

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